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1905/06

BULLETIN

OF THE

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

SEMI-ANNUAL

JUNE, 1906

No. 6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

formerly [1846-1867 Medical College of Louisiana
[1867-1906 Medical Department, University of Louisiana]

1905-1906

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1906-1907

WITH NOTICE OF THE COURSE IN

PHARMACY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Published monthly from January to June, by the Tulane
University of Louisiana.

Entered January 10, 1906, at the Post Office at New Orleans, La., as second-class
matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

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Tulane University of Louisiana

(Formerly—1847 - 1884 — the University of Louisiana)

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EDWIN BOONE CRAIGHEAD, LL. D.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

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ISADORE DYER, Ph. B., M. D., Associate Professor of the Diseases of the Skin.

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- LUTHER SEXTON, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor on Minor Surgery.
- EDWARD WYNN JONES, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor on Diseases of the Eye.
- OLIVER LOUIS POTHIER, M. D., Demonstrator of Microscopical Anatomy, Bacteriology and Pathological Anatomy.
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- SIDNEY PHILIP DELAUP, B. Sc., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
- MARION SIMS SOUCHON, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
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- RALPH HOPKINS, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Physiology and Hygiene.
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- JOHN SMYTH, M. D., Lecturer and Demonstrator in the Laboratory of Minor Surgery.
- WILLIAM WALTON BUTTERWORTH, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor on the Practice of Medicine.
-
- M. D., Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory and Lecturer on Medical Physics.
- SAMUEL MARMADUKE DINWIDDIE CLARK, B. Sc., M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.
- SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D., Junior Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery.
- GEORGE STEWART BROWN, M. Ph., M. D., Lecturer and Demonstrator in Charge of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

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D. URBAN MAES, M. D. Junior Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery.

J. D. WEIS, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Microscopical Anatomy and Bacteriology.

I. I. LEMANN, M. D. Assistant Demonstrator of Microscopical Anatomy and Bacteriology.

M. J. B. COURET, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Microscopical Anatomy and Bacteriology.

FRANK H. WATSON, M. D., Lecturer and Instructor of Clinical Medicine.

C. M. BRADY, M. D., Asst. Clinical Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.

CHIEFS OF CLINICS AND ASSISTANT CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS AT THE CHARITY HOSPITAL

OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY.....	J. A. DANNA, M. D.
	S. M. D. CLARK, M. D.
	R. K. HACKETT, M. D.
	J. BARNETT, M. D.
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.....	W. W. BUTTERWORTH, M. D.
	J. B. GUTHRIE, M. D.
	G. KING LOGAN, M. D.
	F. H. WATSON, M. D.
	C. C. BASS, M. D.
	S. K. SIMON, M. D.
	J. D. WEIS, M. D.
	I. I. LEMANN, M. D.
	J. S. HEBERT, JR., M. D.
	MARION S. SOUCHON, M. D.
SURGERY.....	S. LOGAN, M. D.
	L. A. MERAUX, M. D.
	D. URBAN MAES, M. D.
	C. W. ALLEN, M. D.
	C. L. ESHLEMAN, M. D.
	E. L. LECKERT, M. D.
	PAUL A. MCILHENNY, M. D.

DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	{ L. L. CAZENEVETTE, M. D. R. M. VAN WART, M. D.
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.....	{ RALPH HOPKINS, M. D. H. E. MENAGE, M. D.
PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.....	{ C. L. ESHLEMAN, M. D. C. M. BRADY, M. D. E. W. MAHLER, JR. W. E. SISTRUNK, JR.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.....	{ CHAS. A. BOREY, M. D. G. K. LOGAN, M. D.

JUNIOR - ASSISTANT - DEMONSTRATORS OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY,
1905 - 1906.

L. A MÉRAUX, M. D.

C. A. WALLBILICH, M. D.

E. W. MAHLER, Jr., M. D.

1. This department, founded in 1834 as the Medical College of Louisiana, became in 1847 the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, and in 1884 the Medical Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana. It is the oldest medical college in the Southwest, and has the greatest number of alumni. To May 1906, it had conferred diplomas on 4293 graduates — 3922 in medicine and 371 in pharmacy.

CALENDAR

2. The next annual course of instruction in this department, now in the seventy-second year of its existence, will begin on Thursday, October 18th, 1906. The Commencement will be held on Wednesday, May 8, 1907. There will be holidays on—Mardi Gras, and Founders' Day, and from Dec. 25th to Jan. 2nd, but instruction will be provided, in the laboratories and hospital wards, for students desiring it during the interval, except on Christmas and New Year Day.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

3. To the great regret of the faculty, Dr. Allan C. Eustis, who has rendered faithful and valuable services as Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratory since 1902, has resigned his position. This vacancy will be filled for the session 1906-7.

Feby. 20th, 1905 the U. S. Supreme Court confirmed the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court establishing the validity of the will of Mr. Alex. C. Hutchinson, who died in 1902 bequeathing, for the benefit of the Medical Department, property valued at \$800,000. This sum, in addition to the quarter of a million dollars already invested in the Medical Department, will, within a few years, enable this college to greatly increase its present superior advantages for the practical education of medical students.

BUILDINGS

4. The Medical Department has, since October 1893, occupied its new site on Canal St., between Villeré and Robertson Streets, only two squares from the Charity Hospital. Thereon has been erected a four-story building, which provides ample accommodation for larger classes and for all the needs now requisite to medical education: larger and better lecture and recitation rooms and ample and well-equipped laboratories for chemistry, for pharmacy, for practical anatomy, for

operative surgery, for microscopical anatomy, pathology, and bacteriology, for physiology and pharmacology, and for gross pathological anatomy.

The Charity Hospital, with its nine hundred beds and spacious amphitheatre, and the Milliken Memorial, with accommodations for two hundred sick children, afford to the Medical Department advantages unsurpassed for clinical, anatomical, and pathological studies.

The Library of the Medical Department was, in 1896, reorganized and replenished as a library of reference, to the great advantage of students, alumni, and the medical profession. This library now contains over 4000 valuable books and 2000 pamphlets.

As soon as may be practicable, the Hutchinson Fund will supply a Josephine Hutchinson Memorial Building for additional laboratories, special free clinics, etc.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION

5. The faculty solicits the special attention, not only of students, but also graduates of other colleges, to the unequalled clinical and anatomical advantages of the medical department.

It is universally admitted that, without abundant anatomical and clinical material, no medical school, however numerous or eloquent its professors, can possibly fit its pupils for practical professional life. It is scarcely necessary to state that it is only in large cities that such advantages can be procured, but it is of paramount importance that the opportunities there afforded should be properly utilized; that the students should be required, under the direction of the teacher, to examine patients for themselves, to keep record of cases, to note daily changes which may occur, and thus acquaint themselves by personal observation with the progress and termination of diseases and accidents. The mere introduction of a patient into an amphitheatre, and the discussion of his case by the professor in the presence of a class, is no substitute for bedside instruction, such as is supplied by the great Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and no reduction of lecture fees, not even their entire abolition, can possibly compensate for the lack of such opportunities. The use of the wards of the great Charity Hospital of New Orleans, with its nine hundred beds, annually occupied by from nine to ten thousand patients and the use of the two clinical buildings, with about twenty thousand out-doorpatients annually, have been given by the Legislature to the professors of the Medical Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana, for the practical instruction of its

students, not only in medicine and surgery, but also in obstetrics and gynæcology. Medical students are given access to the Charity Hospital, without payment of any hospital fees, and enjoy far better opportunities for the study of diseases therein than are usually possible in the hospitals of other cities. For the study of the diseases of the South-west and also of the diseases of the negro race there is no field comparable to the wards of this hospital. Between the building of the Medical Department and the Charity Hospital there are only two squares, which distance is readily walked in three minutes.

The following table of 9074 cases treated in the wards of the Charity Hospital during the year 1905 will give some idea of the advantages possessed by the Medical Department for the practical study of Medicine and Surgery:*

DISEASES	No. of Cases	DISEASES	No. of Cases
Fevers and other general diseases	1288	Tumors.....	390
Respiratory organs	855	Bones and joints	210
Nervous system	666	Toxic diseases	91
Circulatory organs	491	Skin	88
Digestive organs	874	Eye	100
Genito-urinary organs	641	Ear and nose	33
Women (263 obstetrical cases)	761	Local diseases and injuries.....	2039
Venereal.....	439	All other diseases.....	108
		Total	9074

There were 1191 deaths and 269 births and a daily average of 644 in-door patients. In addition to 9074 in-door patients, there were 19,429 out-door patients, to whom 68,458 consultations were given. In addition to these, there were 5,699 accident cases attended in the Surgical Amphitheatre. The 19,429 out-door patients furnished for instruction the following valuable material, viz. : medical cases, 4,314; surgical, 6,172; nervous, 186; venereal and dermatological, 1,925; diseases of children, 2,478; gynaecological, 1,339; eye, ear, nose, and throat, 2,794; dentistry, 321.

The sum total of all cases treated in 1905 in the Charity Hospital was 34,202.

Of the grand total of in-door patients in the Charity Hospital 3,546 were colored. There are sixteen wards for females. Of the fifty-two

wards in the Charity Hospital, there are twenty-three medical, fourteen surgical, two obstetrical, and two gynæcological wards; two for children, four for diseases of the nervous system, two for venereal diseases, two for diseases of eye and ear, and one for skin diseases. All of these wards are accessible to students.

Each of the two clinical buildings for out-door patients is subdivided into eight different services, and seven of these are alike in both buildings, namely : for medical cases ; for nervous diseases ; for surgical cases ; for venereal and skin diseases ; for diseases of the eye ; of the ear, nose, and throat ; and for cases of dentistry. In addition to these seven services the Men and Boys' Clinic has a surgical service for boys, and the Women and Children's Clinic has a gynæcological service.

The advantages of the Charity Hospital, as one of the greatest schools in the world for practical instruction, were further increased in 1899 by the addition of the Milliken Memorial , a model building for the accommodation of two hundred sick children.

6. The professors and clinical instructors are attending physicians or surgeons of the hospital and visit their wards daily, accompanied by the students, who are thus brought into immediate contact with the sick and wounded and are taught practically auscultation and percussion, analysis of urine, the use of the microscope in diagnosis, the application of dressings, etc. Surgical operations are performed and lectures delivered upon selected cases in the amphitheatre of the hospital.

Special clinical instruction is given not only to candidates for graduation, but also to all students, who are for this purpose divided into sections and assigned to the professors and clinical instructors in charge of wards of the hospital. The classes thus formed interchange courses so that all students enjoy equal advantages. Competent chiefs of clinic aid the clinical teachers in developing this system of instruction.

The regular lectures at the Hospital, on Clinical Medicine, by Professors Elliott and Halsey; on Surgery, by Professors Matas and Souchon; and on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Professor Lewis, will be delivered in the amphitheatre daily, between 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

Diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat are taught in the eye-wards and amphitheatre of the hospital, and constitute a part of the curriculum of the surgical chair.

Special instruction in diseases of the nervous system, of the skin, of children, of venereal and genito-urinary diseases; in physical

diagnosis, minor surgery, and obstetrical manipulations is given by the lecturers on these subjects.

7. The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, by competitive examination in March or April, eighteen resident students, from the fourth year class, who have passed all the third year requirements. These students are entitled to board and lodging in the institution free of charge. The administrators elect also sixteen externes, who serve as assistants in the out-door clinics. Four internes, who must be graduates, are elected annually by the Administrators of the Touro Infirmary.

LECTURES

8. Systematic didactic instruction will be given daily, immediately after the hospital clinics, in the new building of the Medical Department.

The means for illustrating the didactic lectures consist of numerous models in wax, papier maché, plaster and wood, of rare and beautiful workmanship, executed in London, Paris, and Florence expressly for the Medical Department; tables and diagrams; a complete series of specimens in materia medica; surgical and obstetrical instruments and appliances; a large collection of natural, anatomical, and pathological specimens and preparations; and a set of chemical and physical apparatus.

In addition to other usual methods of teaching anatomy, the lectures are illustrated with colored lantern slides.

LABORATORIES

9. **Chemical Laboratory.**—Prof. A. L. Metz, M. D.—Demonstrators H. P. Jones, M. D. and A. C. Eustis, M. D. This laboratory readily accommodates ninety-six students working at the same time. Two courses therein are obligatory; these courses are graded and aim to afford such knowledge of chemistry as will prove of greatest service to the practicing physician. The first course is devoted to general chemistry, the second to physiological and medical chemistry.

10. **Pharmaceutical Laboratory.**—Prof. A. L. Metz, Ph. G., M. D., and Geo. S. Brown, M. Ph., M. D., Demonstrator in charge. This laboratory is thoroughly organized and possesses a complete outfit for practical instruction. See the special circular for the Course in Pharmacy, also paragraphs 42-47.

Microscopical Laboratory.—O. L. Pothier, M. D., Demonstrator in charge, with four Assistant-Demonstrators: J. D. Weis, M. D., I. I. Lemann, M. D., M. J. B. Couret, M. D.

This laboratory readily accommodates one hundred and twenty-two students working at the same time. Two courses are obligatory: the first will be a complete course on normal histology, and the second will be on pathological histology, bacteriology, and clinical microscopy.

11. **Laboratory of Practical Anatomy.**—H. Bayon, M. D., Demonstrator in charge, assisted by S. P. Delaup, M. D., M. S. Souchon, M. D., J. F. Oechsner, M. D. This laboratory is unusually well ventilated and lighted and is the largest of all the laboratories, allowing more than two hundred students to dissect at the same time. Demonstrations of the cavities and of the viscera are given on specially prepared subjects. First-course students are given preparatory instruction on osteology and arthrology and are supplied with boxes of bones which they are permitted to study at their rooms.

12. **The Miles Laboratory of Operative Surgery.**—Dr. H. B. Gessner, M. D., in charge, assisted by Drs. W. M. Perkins, S. Logan, and D. U. Maes. In this course the laboratory work proper is preceded by a recitation on subjects previously assigned, with elaboration by the instructor and lantern-slide illustrations. The operative work is done by the students exclusively, under supervision of the demonstrators, each of whom has not more than 12 students assigned to him. The entire field of general operative surgery is covered, the aim being to fit students for the operative work of general practice.

13. **Laboratory of Minor Surgery.**—Dr. Jno. Smyth, Demonstrator in Charge. This laboratory was first organized and equipped in 1901. A systematic course is offered in demonstrations and individual exercises in minor surgical procedures, including first aid to the injured and procedure in emergencies. The course will consist of three demonstrations a week for first-course students, and two weekly demonstrations in more advanced studies and procedures, for second-year students. The aim of this course will be to prepare the student, by a series of personal experiences in the laboratory and by actual manual training, in the application of the elementary and fundamental procedures of minor surgery, for the more intelligent application of the knowledge acquired in the surgical out-door clinics of the Charity Hospital to which he is introduced by a special clinical instructor in his second year of study.

14. **Laboratory of Physiology and Pharmacology.**—Prof. J. T. Halsey, M. D., Ralph Hopkins, M. D. This laboratory has been fully equipped with the appliances and apparatus necessary for the teaching of Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology. Here, to the students of the first year, demonstrations are given, consisting of a series of experiments which illustrate some of the more important physiological functions, such as those of secretion, circulation and respiration, and of the nervous system. In this laboratory also are given to the second-year students some of the experimental demonstrations of the physiological action of drugs.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

Every student before being matriculated for the first course of medical lectures must possess the following qualifications :

15. He must submit a certificate of good moral character and of fitness to enter upon the study of medicine or of pharmacy; such certificate to be signed, in the former case by a reputable physician and in the latter case by a reputable pharmacist.

16. He must submit official evidence of one of the following educational qualifications, *i. e.*, either a diploma or an official certificate that he is:

- (a.) a graduate of a State University or other college of repute, or,
- (b.) a graduate of a State Normal School, or,
- (c.) a licenced teacher of the first grade, or, as minimum qualifications,
- (d.) a certificate that he has passed the entrance examination to a State University or other reputable college, or,
- (e.) that he is a graduate of a high school, or,
- (f.) that he has had a preliminary education equal to a high school education, as certified by the State Superintendent of Public Education or one of his representatives.

While the above regulations will be strictly enforced for the session 1907-8, yet, for the session 1906-7, a student who may fail to submit one of the six evidences, above stated, of educational qualification, will be permitted, as heretofore, to enter the first-year course on submission of

(g.) a certificate from some legally constituted high school, general superintendent of state education, or superintendent of a county or parish board of public education, attesting that he has been exam-

ined and is possessed of at least the educational attainments required of first grade teachers of public schools.

17. Any student, who, during his courses in this college, convicts himself of illiteracy, shall be required to remove this disability before his graduation.

18. A set of tickets, showing that the holder has attended one full course of medical lectures in any regular and recognized medical college, is essential to matriculating for a second course of lectures; and every student, prior to matriculating for a third or fourth course of lectures, shall be required to show by similar evidence that he has previously taken two or three courses of lectures.

19. Students preparing to enter the Medical Department are recommended to study especially Avery's or Gage's *Physics*; Witthaus' *Manual of Chemistry*; Morris's or Gray's *Anatomy*; Brubaker's or Kirke's *Physiology*; or any other standard works on these four subjects.

The study of Physics is especially urged on all intending to enter a medical college.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

20. Students of the following classes may apply for advanced standing and obtain it, provided they undergo a satisfactory examination upon every branch below the class they desire to enter:

(a) Graduates of pharmacy, of dentistry, and of veterinary medicine.

(b) Graduates and matriculates of colleges of homœopathy and of eclectic medicine.

(c) Graduates of recognized colleges and universities, who have completed therein prescribed courses in elementary branches of medicine, including chemistry and biology.

(d) Advanced standing is granted solely from the first to the second year and is conditioned on the completion prior to graduation of all the required laboratory courses, including those of the first year (see paragraph 29), and on passing at the end of the first session the examinations of the second year, see paragraph 23 (b.)

STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS

21. The full course of Lectures and all Laboratory courses will begin Monday October 22nd, 1906.

22. **First Year.** (a) — Medical physics, chemistry and toxicology, anatomy, demonstrations of pathological anatomy, physiology and

hygiene, materia medica, pharmacy, physical diagnosis in the hospital wards; chemistry (general), practical anatomy (dissecting), and minor surgery in the laboratories.

(b) Examinations will be required during or at the close of the first year by the professor of chemistry, and by the instructors in physiology and hygiene, materia medica, pharmacy, and physical diagnosis; and records of satisfactory attendance and knowledge in the laboratories of chemistry, of practical anatomy, and of minor surgery will also be required.

23. **Second Year.** (a) — Chemistry, toxicology and organic chemistry (including physiological and medical chemistry), anatomy, pathological anatomy, physiology and hygiene, materia medica, physical diagnosis, and minor surgery in the hospital wards; minor surgery, practical anatomy, and histology in these three laboratories.

(b) Examinations will be required during or at the close of the second year by the professors of chemistry, of anatomy, of physiology and hygiene, and of materia medica, and pharmacology; by the instructors in physical diagnosis, in minor surgery (advanced), and in physical therapy and records of satisfactory knowledge and attendance in the laboratories of practical anatomy and of histology will also be required.

(c) Examinations at the close of the second year on the "primary branches" — chemistry, anatomy, physiology, hygiene and materia medica—will be final, if satisfactory, and, if not, a second trial will be granted at the next examination. However, the professors of chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and pathological anatomy will not vote, at the close of the fourth year, in favor of any candidate for graduation, unless he has satisfactorily completed the following laboratory courses, viz.: for chemistry, two courses in a chemical laboratory; for anatomy, two courses in a laboratory of practical anatomy and two courses in a microscopical laboratory; for physiology, the same two courses in a microscopical laboratory.

(d) Certificates that the above primary branches have been finally completed will not be given until the above laboratory conditions have been met. A fee of \$15, in part payment of the \$30 fee for examination, graduation, and diploma, (see paragraph 32) will be charged for any certificate given of satisfactory final examinations on one or more of the primary branches.

(e) Students from other colleges, who may enter the second year of this college, will be conditioned on all the studies and examinations of

the first year that they may have failed to pass at the medical college previously attended. These students, and also those who have attended the first year in this college but failed to fulfil the requirements of that year, will be given an opportunity early in the session and also at its close to undergo examinations in those branches in which they may be deficient.

24. Third Year. (a) — Theory and principles of medicine, of surgery, of obstetrics and gynæcology (including obstetrical manipulations in normal labor), and clinical instruction in those branches; gross pathological anatomy; physical diagnosis; therapeutics; clinical medicine, venereal and genito-urinary diseases, and diseases of the skin in the hospital wards; chemistry (physiological and medical), and pathological and clinical microscopy and bacteriology in these two laboratories.

(b) Examinations will be required during or at the close of the third year by the professors of the practice of medicine, of surgery, and of obstetrics, etc. or his assistant, and by the professor of pathological anatomy and of therapeutics; by the instructors of clinical medicine, of physical diagnosis, of venereal and genito-urinary diseases, and of diseases of the skin and records of satisfactory attendance and knowledge from the laboratories of chemistry and of bacteriology will be also required. (The final examination on diseases of the skin is deferred until the fourth year.)

(c) Students from other colleges entering the third year will be conditioned on the primary branches — chemistry, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, pathological anatomy and materia medica. They will also be conditioned on the following branches, unless they submit to the Dean satisfactory evidence that they have completed them at other medical colleges, viz: Minor Surgery, Physical Diagnosis, and all the Laboratory Courses of the first and second years.

25. Fourth Year. (a) — The practice of medicine, of surgery, of obstetrics and gynæcology (including obstetrical manipulations), and clinical instruction in those branches; diseases of the nervous system, of children, of the skin, and of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and medical jurisprudence; operative surgery in its special laboratory.

(b) Examinations will be required during or at the close of the fourth year by the professors of the practice of medicine, of surgery, of obstetrics, etc., and of medical jurisprudence; by the instructors of the diseases of children, of the nervous system, of the skin, of the eye and of the ear, nose, and throat, and a record of satisfactory attendance

and knowledge from the laboratory of operative surgery.

(c) Students from other colleges entering the fourth year will be conditioned on the primary branches — chemistry, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and materia medica. They will also be conditioned on gross pathological anatomy, therapeutics, minor surgery, physical diagnosis, diseases of the skin, venereal and genito-urinary diseases, and the laboratory courses of the first three years unless they submit to the Dean satisfactory evidence of having attended these courses at other medical colleges.

26. Vacation Studies.—During the intervals between the annual sessions, as well as during the sessions, the dissecting rooms and the Charity Hospital are open to students who have been duly registered and have paid the matriculation fee, \$5, for the next session ; students are thus enabled to prosecute the practical studies of most importance throughout the year, especially anatomy, clinical medicine, and surgery.

Summer School of Medicine.—Beginning the Monday after Commencement, courses of six to eight weeks duration will be given by teachers of the Medical Department, for such students as may desire instruction. Students completing satisfactorily Laboratory courses corresponding to the "Official Courses" will be given partial credit for such work, as determined by the Faculty of the Medical Department. For further information address Wm. M. Perkins. M. D., 4300 Prytania Street, New Orleans, La.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

27. Every candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, which includes good conduct while a student of the Medical Department, and must have attained the age of twenty-one years. (See also paragraph 17).

28. He must have attended, in a regular and reputable medical college, four full courses of lectures, of not less than six months each in four separate years; and the last of these courses must have been in this institution.

29. Candidates for graduation must have taken (1) two annual courses of clinical medicine ; (2) two of practical anatomy (dissecting) ; (3) two courses in a chemical laboratory : one of general chemistry and one of physiological and medical chemistry ; (4) two courses in a microscopical laboratory, one of histology and one of pathological histology, bacteriology, and clinical microscopy ; and (5) one course

in a laboratory of operative surgery. They must submit evidence of satisfactory attendance and knowledge of all these laboratory courses.

30. Every candidate for graduation must submit a thesis (composed exclusively by himself, on a subject within his personal observation or research, and in his own handwriting) to the Dean, between January 1 and March 1 of his last session ;* must have paid all college dues, including the graduation fee; and must pass satisfactory examinations before the members of the faculty.

A candidate for graduation, who fails to pass satisfactory final examinations after three annual trials, will not be examined again.

ATTENDANCE ON MORE THAN FOUR ANNUAL COURSES.

31. Students who have attended and paid for all of the required full courses, the last of which was in this institution, are thereafter entitled to attend the lectures and the hospital without charge for the professors' fees.

FEEES

32. The fees of this institution are now \$585 for the four-year course.

Considering the exceptional advantages for practical instruction in hospital and laboratories and the constant care and labor bestowed upon the pupils, the charges are as low as are compatible with the superior advantages given ; and the faculty therefore appeal to their professional brethren throughout the Southwest to continue their support to an institution which does not seek to increase the size of its classes by pecuniary rivalry and discreditable underbidding, but by offering a full equivalent for its charges.

	1ST YEAR	2D YEAR	3D YEAR	4TH YEAR
Matriculation.....	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
Professors, Lecturers, etc.	105	105	110	120
Practical Anatomy Laboratory.....	10	10	.....	.....
Chemical Laboratory....	15	.....	15	.....
Microscopical Laboratory.....	.....	15	15	.....
Operative Surgery Laboratory.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Examination, Graduation and Diploma.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Total, \$585, viz.....	\$135	\$135	\$145	\$170
Breakage Fees	5	5	10	

*The names of authors of very meritorious theses are publicly mentioned at commencement. Students about to become candidates for graduation are urged to prepare their theses during the summer vacation.

The obligatory charge for dissecting material will not exceed \$4.50 in any one session.

The faculty reserves the right to decrease or to increase the above fees for the four-year course after the session of 1906-7; but it is not probable that the total fees for any one session will exceed \$150.

33. A student who submits satisfactory certificates that he has attended a recognized medical college and paid for the required laboratory courses will not be charged the fees above specified for the courses previously taken.

34. All fees are payable on admission, except the graduation fee of \$30, which is not accepted earlier than January 1st nor later than March 1st. Ten dollars of this fee will not be returned to candidates for graduation who fail to pass satisfactorily the final examinations.

35. Students who have attended and paid for the two required courses in a laboratory of practical anatomy (dissecting) will be charged only \$5 (instead of \$10) for an additional course; and students who have attended and paid the full fees for other obligatory courses will be charged a smaller fee for any laboratory course voluntarily taken.

36. **Matriculation Fee.** — Every person, whether student or graduate, admitted to the privileges of this department, must pay a matriculation or registration fee of \$5 for every session he may attend; and he will not be entitled to admission to either College or Hospital until registered.

37. **Breakage Fees.**—A breakage fee of \$5 must be deposited for every course in the chemical, in the pharmaceutical, and in the microscopical laboratory to reimburse needless injuries inflicted on the laboratories and their contents. At the end of every session the breakage fee will be refunded in whole or in part, depending on the charges incurred by the student; but it will be forfeited if not claimed at the close of the session for which it was deposited.

38. Graduates of this College and all medical students who have paid for all of the required full courses, the last of which was in this institution, are thereafter entitled to attend the lectures and the hospital without charge for the professors' fees, but they will be charged the matriculation fee and the fees for all laboratory courses they may voluntarily attend. (See paragraph 35).

39. Students who do not attend full courses, but only partial or special courses, must pay for the tickets of the professors whom they may attend, \$20 each; other fees are stated in paragraph 32. Partial course students are admitted at any time during the session.

40. Graduates of other recognized medical colleges, who are not candidates for the M. D. degree of this college, must pay, in order to attend all lectures and the hospital during a first session, the annual matriculation fee, \$5, and an additional fee of \$70. For any laboratory course taken the fee is specified in paragraph 32. For any subsequent session the \$70 fee is not charged.

(a) Fees for graduates of other colleges who are candidates for the M. D. degree of this College :

Graduates of the four-year course pay the above fees of \$75. Graduates of the three-year course pay the fees of the fourth-year (paragraph 32). Graduates (prior to 1895) of the two-year course, engaged in reputable practice and licensed by a State Board of Examiners, pay the fees of the fourth year.

Every graduate of this College must have passed the examinations of the fourth year [paragraph 25 (c)] must have attended all of the laboratory courses required (paragraph 29) and must have paid the graduation fee, \$30.

FEES FOR STUDENTS OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLYCLINIC

41. Students of the Polyclinic who are graduates of the Medical Department are admitted to the lectures and clinical instruction of this department on payment thereto of \$5 for its annual session; and Polyclinic students who are not graduates of the Medical Department will be admitted to the same privileges during a six-weeks term of the Polyclinic on payment of a fee of \$15 to the Medical Department. All students of the Medical Department, graduating at the opening of or during a term of the Polyclinic, will be admitted thereto on payment of one-half of its regular rates. For further information address the Polyclinic, Tulane Ave. and South Liberty St.

COURSE IN PHARMACY

The University is authorized by law to grant diplomas in Pharmacy, and the Medical Department has exercised this privilege since 1838, having now 371 graduates in pharmacy.

42. The students in pharmacy are required to attend two annual courses of lectures given by the professors on chemistry and medical jurisprudence, on materia medica and therapeutics, and on hygiene, and to attend one course in the chemical and two courses in the pharmaceutical laboratory. They are not charged professors' fees after at-

tendance on two full courses, but all students are charged for all laboratory courses, however numerous these may be.

Instruction in the pharmaceutical laboratory is graded and consists of a junior and a senior course. These courses are designed to fit the students to conduct the processes of manufacturing and of dispensing in the most thorough and economical manner.

43. Women are admitted as students to the full course in pharmacy on the same terms and conditions as men.

44. Pharmacy students are subjected to the educational requirements for matriculation enforced on medical students. (See paragraphs 15, 16).

45. All candidates for graduation in pharmacy must comply with the requirements for graduation enforced on medical students, (paragraphs 27, 28, 30) and must also submit to the dean a satisfactory certificate of at least two years' practical experience under the instruction of a competent pharmacist. Time spent in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory will be credited as experience.

46. **Fees in Pharmacy.**—The charge for the first full course in pharmacy is \$75, namely, for matriculation \$5, professors' fees \$35, chemical laboratory \$15, and pharmaceutical laboratory \$20; and for the second course, \$80, excluding the chemical laboratory, \$15, and including the graduation fee, \$20. In addition, every student must deposit a breakage fee of \$5 for the chemical, and \$5 for the pharmaceutical laboratory.

47. Medical students who also take a course in pharmacy are required to pay additional fees only for two courses in the pharmaceutical laboratory. Both of these courses (junior and senior) can be completed in one session. The student, who has completed two annual sessions in medicine and one, as above, in pharmacy, can become a candidate for graduation in pharmacy.

The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories will be open for instruction on Monday, October 22, 1906.

A special Circular for the course in pharmacy will be mailed to any applicant to the Dean.

TEXT-BOOKS

48. The books mentioned below are recommended in preference to others; but recent editions of any standard works may be used in their stead. One text-book on each branch is indispensable. The cost of a set of text-books on all the branches is about \$50. The prices affixed are now the lowest prices of the cheapest copies, usually in cloth :

Dictionaries—Dunglison, \$8.00; Gould's Student's, \$2.50; Dorland \$4.50; Gould's Illustrated, \$10.00.

Physics—Avery, \$1.00; Gage, \$1.25.

Chemistry—Witthaus' Manual, \$3.50; Hammerstein, Physiological Chemistry, \$4.00.

Medical Jurisprudence—Reese, \$3.00; Taylor (Bell Edition), \$4.50.

Chemical Laboratory—Rockwood, \$1.00; Metz, \$——.

Pharmaceutical Laboratory—Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, \$6.00; United States Dispensary, \$7.50; United States Pharmacopœia, \$2.50; Caspari, \$4.25; Coblentz, \$3.50.

Microscopical Laboratory—Histology—Pruden, \$1.25; Klein, \$2.00; Medical Epitome Series of Lea Brothers & Co., \$1.00; Piersol, \$3.50; Bacteriology—Abbot, \$2.75; Medical Epitome Series of Lea Brothers & Co., \$1.00; Sternberg, \$5.00; McFarland, \$3.50; Pathological Histology—Green, \$3.25; Coplin, \$3.50.

Anatomy—Gray (Colored Plates), \$6.00; Morris, \$6.00; Holden, \$3.00

Pathological Anatomy—Green, \$3.25 Stengel, \$5.00; Coplin, \$4.00; Thayer, \$2.50; Mallory and Wright, \$3.00; Cattell, \$3.00; Martin, \$4.00; American Text-Book, \$7.00.

Physiology—Brubaker, \$4.00; Kirke, \$3.00; Stewart, \$3.75; Flint, \$6.00; Howell, \$——; Waller, \$4.00; Foster, \$4.50; American Text-Book, \$6.00; Chapman, \$4.25; Landois, \$7.00 Raymond, \$3.50; Hall, \$4.00;

Hygiene—Harrington, \$4.25; Wilson, \$3.00; Parkes, \$4.00; Egbert, \$2.25; Abbott's Transmissible Diseases, \$2.50; Infection and Disinfectants—Rosenau, \$2.00; Ford and Diet, Williams, \$——.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Stevens Manual, \$3.50; Hare, \$4.00; Wilcox, \$2.50; Wilcox Pharmacy and Therapeutics, \$2.50; Cushny, \$3.75; Yeo, \$5.00

Practice—Flint, \$5.00; Osler, \$5.50; Pepper, \$10.00; Loomis and Thompson, \$20.00; Thompson, \$5.00; Tyson, \$5.50; Anders \$5.50; Clinical Haematology—Da Costa \$5.00. Examination of Blood, Cabot; \$3.50; Diagnosis—Simon, \$4.00; Boston, \$4.00; Leube, \$5.00; Tropical Diseases, Manson, \$4.00.

Nervous and Mental Diseases—Starr, \$2.50; Church and Peterson, \$5.00; Danas, \$3.50

Diseases of the Spinal Cord—Bramwell, \$4.00.

Physical Diagnosis—Le Fevre, \$2.25; Loomis, \$2.50; Cabot, \$3.00

Dermatology—Crocker, \$5.00; Stelwagon, \$6.00; Schamberg, \$1.00

Surgery—Fowler's \$15.00, 2 vols; Park, 3rd. edition, \$7.00; International

Text-Book, \$10.00; Da Costa, \$5.00; Surgical Pathology—Senn, \$5.00; Warren, \$5.00; Minor Surgery—First Aid and Emergencies—Doty, \$1.50; Pilcher, \$2.00; Wharton, \$3.00; Operative Surgery—W. S. Bickham, \$6.00; General Reference—Dennis's System of Surgery, \$24.00.

Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases—Taylor, \$5.00; Hyde and Montgomery, \$4.00; Keyes, \$5.00; Morton, \$3.00.

Diseases of the Eye—Rossa and Davis, \$1.00; Fox, \$4.00; May, \$2.00; Hansell and Sweet, \$4.00; Henderson, \$1.50; Haab, \$3.00; Gould and Pyle, \$1.00; Nettleship, \$2.25; DeSchweinitz, \$5.00.

Diseases of the Ear—Burnett, \$5.00; Bruhl, \$3.00; Politzer, \$7.50; Buck, \$3.50; Bacon, \$2.25; Bishop, \$4.00; Gleason, \$1.00.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat—Sajous, \$3.00; L. Browne, \$9.00; Gradle, \$3.50; Grunewald, \$3.00; Ball, \$2.25; Ingalls, \$4.50.

Obstetrics—Jewitt, \$5.00; American Text-book, \$7.00; Webster, \$5.00; Edgar, \$6.00; Williams, \$6.00.

Gynaecology—Garigues, \$4.50; Penrose, \$3.75; Dudley, \$5.00; Hirst, \$5.00; Reid, \$5.00; Montgomery, \$5.00; Findley, \$4.50; Gilliam, \$4.00.

Diseases of Children—Taylor and Wells, \$4.50; Holt, \$6.00; Smith, (J. Lewis), \$4.50; American Text-book, \$7.00; Orthopædic Surgery—Bradford & Lovett, \$4.50; Whitman, \$5.50

EXPENSES, ETC.

49. Information about houses for boarding and lodging may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Dean. The price usually paid by students varies from \$16 to \$22 per month. The Secretary has on file a list of commendable boarding-houses in the vicinity of the Medical Department.

50. For any additional information address PROFESSOR CHAILLÉ, Dean, P. O. Drawer 261. Letters thus *officially* addressed secure prompt attention, even if the Dean be absent from New Orleans.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D.,

Dean of the Medical Department.

New Orleans, La., June, 1906.

GRADUATES OF 1906

At the Seventy-second Annual Commencement, held Wednesday, May 2nd, the Annual Address was delivered by Surgeon J. H. White, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Degrees were conferred on 119 graduates, viz., 102 in medicine and 17 in pharmacy, as follows:

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE—102

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE
Jesse Lucas Adams (B. S.)	Baton Rouge	Louisiana
‡Henry Ferdinand Ader (A. B., B. S.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Carl Lucene Anderson (A. B.)	Barnesville	Georgia
Smylie Scott Anderson	Centreville	Mississippi
*Gardner Henry Applewhite (Ph. Ch.)	Tecumseh	Oklahoma
Robert Bailey	Coleman	Texas
Joseph Bath	Natchitoches	Louisiana
John Jackson Bennett	Weldon	Louisiana
John Richard Bevil	Kountze	Texas
*Jacob Mahne Bodenheimer (A. B.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Michel Philip Boebinger	New Orleans	Louisiana
Hugh King Boyd (A. B.)	Newberry	S. Carolina
Charles Horace Bradley	Pennington	Texas
Walter Douglas Brown (B. S.)	Rockwall	Texas
William Elbert Burt	Talladega	Alabama
*Frank Leroy Carson (Ph. Ch.)	Tecumseh	Oklahoma
Christopher Freeman Chaffe (B. S.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
John Fleming Chamberlain	Natchez	Mississippi
*William Benjamin Chamberlin (B. S.)	Chamberlin	Louisiana
Thomas Fleet Conn	Saulsbury	Mississippi
George Washington Cox (Ph. G.)	Corpus Christi	Texas
Albion Barnard Cross	Crowley	Louisiana

*Internes of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

‡Externes of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

†Graduate in Medicine who graduated also in pharmacy.

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE
John Beresford Tomlinson Cummings	Selma	Alabama
William Albert Dearman	Purvis	Mississippi
Edward Desmond (Ph. G.)	Spokane	Washington
†Charles Hunter Drake	Birmingham	Alabama
Varner Edward Dudley	Spearsville	Louisiana
Robert Clement French	Natchez	Mississippi
George Logan Gardiner	Sunset	Louisiana
William Henry Grace	Graceville	Florida
James Quarles Graves (B. Indus.)	Columbia	Louisiana
Page Floyd Greene	Clayton	Alabama
*Field Vernon Gremillion	Alexandria	Louisiana
Eric Eilor Guilbeau	Carencro	Louisiana
Paul Eugene Gwin (A. B.)	Adger	Alabama
William Alfred Haley (M. D.)	Houston	Texas
Robert Lawson Hargrave	Dike	Texas
Eager Roy Harrington	Bastrop	Louisiana
Ludwig Cochran Heintz	Abita Springs	Louisiana
*‡Adolph DeCampus Henriques (Ph. G.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Carl William Hoefflich	Houston	Texas
*Richard Gordon Holcombe (A. B.)	Jackson	Louisiana
*Charles Peter Holderith	New Orleans	Louisiana
Bennie Weldon Innman, Jr.	Fort Adams	Mississippi
†Thomas Spec Jones	Clinton	Louisiana
Emile Silvestre Keitz (A. B.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
‡Allan Anthony Kennedy	New Orleans	Louisiana
‡Howard Dudley King	New Orleans	Louisiana
Kutchen Threefoot Klein	Meridian	Mississippi
Michel Thomas Lanaux	New Orleans	Louisiana
Solomon Wexler Laub	Natchez	Mississippi
Israel Herman Levin	New Orleans	Louisiana
David Leslie Lowry	Richmond	Texas
Albert Gallatin McGill	Camden	Arkansas
Daniel Angus McKinnon	Marianna	Florida
‡Robert James Mainegra, Jr.	New Orleans	Louisiana
Edgar Woods Manar	Purvis	Mississippi
David Aden Mann	Mobile	Texas
Lewis Hart Marks	New Orleans	Louisiana
Leonidus Hamilton Martin (Ph. G.)	Tyler	Texas
Henry J. Meyer	Ellinger	Texas

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE
Joseph Warren Moody	Poplarville	Mississippi
†Eugene Hilliard Morgan (M. D.)	Roswell	New Mexico
Edward Leroy Napier	Union Springs	Alabama
Thomas Street Norwood	Norwood	Louisiana
George Albert O'Connell	Montgomery	Alabama
Ruffin Trousdale Perkins (A. B.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Clarence Gabriel Perot	Campti	Louisiana
Doctor Absalom Pettit	Bigblack	Mississippi
William Henry Pipes (B. S.)	Jackson	Louisiana
James Ernest Pollock	New Orleans	Louisiana
George King Pratt, Jr. (B. S.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Walton Peter Prudhomme	Natchitoches	Louisiana
William Whitnell Pugh, Jr.	Napoleonville	Louisiana
William Polk Richardson	Buna	Texas
Eugene Charles Robichaux (A. B.)	Thibodaux	Louisiana
Bennie Travis Robinson	Seminary	Mississippi
Louis Fred Robinson	Winnsboro	Louisiana
Thomas Jenry Safley	Utica	Mississippi
Edwin Stanley Scharff	Plaquemine	Louisiana
Richard Leander Seagle (Ph. G.)	Hendersonville	N. Carolina
John F. Shivers	Woodville	Texas
*Walter Ellis Sistrunk, Jr. (Ph. G.)	Tallahassee	Alabama
James Edward Sneed	Fairfield	Texas
William Newton Sneed, Jr.	Fairfield	Texas
William Henry Sory	Jacksonville	Texas
LeRoy Stowe	Sherman	Texas
*‡Samuel Lewis Thetford	Talladega	Alabama
Louis Marion Thomason	New Orleans	Louisiana
Wilbur Fisk Thomson	Beaumont	Texas
George Wallace	Natchitoches	Louisiana
Joseph Oswald Weilbaccher, (A. B., Ph. G.) }	New Orleans	Louisiana
†Henry Weston	Bay St. Louis	Mississippi
Henry Theophilus White	Clinton	Alabama
William Turney White (A. B.)	Dallas	Texas
Seals Leftwich Whitely (M. Ph.)	Cedartown	Georgia
Beneijah Gibson Wilbert	Plaquemine	Louisiana
‡William Francis Wild	New Orleans	Louisiana
Sidney Johnston Wilson	Boyce	Texas

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE
John S. Wood	Hot Springs	Arkansas
William Cleveland Woodcock	Hot Springs	Arkansas
*½ Joseph James Wymer	New Orleans	Louisiane

GRADUATES IN PHARMACY—17

Charles Hunter Drake	Birmingham	Alabama
George William Faivre	New Orleans	Louisiana
Walter Stanislaus Fossier (A. B.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Thomas Spec Jones	Clinton	Louisiana
Adolph Joseph Laiche (A. B.)	Lutcher	Louisiana
William Walter Leake (B. S.)	New Orleans	Louisiana
Richard Henry Moers	New Orleans	Louisiana
Eugene Hilliard Morgan (M. D.)	Roswell	New Mexico
John T. Moss	Union City	Tennessee
Paul Dutel O'Donnell	New Orleans	Louisiana
William David Phillips (B. S.)	Lakeland	Louisiana
James Howard Pridgen, Jr.	Thomaston	Texas
Jules Charles Richards	New Orleans	Louisiana
Henry Mattison Scroggin	Jonesboro	Louisiana
Alvah Purser Smith	Brookhaven	Mississippi
Edward Carl Vocke	New Orleans	Louisiana
Henry Weston	Bay St. Louis	Mississippi

TOTAL MATRICULATE IN SESSION 1904-05—437

MEDICAL STUDENTS—458

*The eighteen internes of the Charity Hospital.

‡The externes of the Charity Hospital.

|Partial-course students.

‡Medical students taking also course in Pharmacy.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS—30

NAME	WHERE GRADUATED	STATE
Bounds, Robt. W. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Fort Worth Univ., '97	Texas
Chapman, Alvan L. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '05	Mississippi
Compton, Wm. J. (M. D.)	Med. Dept., Tulane Univ. '95	Texas
Converse, Elliott V. (M. D.)	Rush Med. Coll. '02	Texas
Davis, Robt. M. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '95	Alabama
Deanes, Saml. R. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Univ. Louisville, '85	Mississippi
Epperson, Albert S (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '93	Texas
Feulner, Chas. D. (M. D.)	Ky. School Med., '05	Alabama
Geron, Thos. C. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '01	Texas
Harrell, Wm. S. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '91	Louisiana
Hartley, Frank J. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ. '04	Louisiana
Holloman, Henry S. (M. D.)	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll., '00	Louisiana
Holstein, James H. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '99	Louisiana
Johnson, Jonas L. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '97	Texas
Ledbetter, David A. (M. D.)	Barnes Med. Coll. '00	Texas
Lynch, Robt. C. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '03	Louisiana
Lynch, Wm. M. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '96	Louisiana
McLamore, A. C. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Univ. Nashville, '96	Louisiana
McMickin, Dru (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '91	Texas
Mantooth, E. Wood (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '04	Texas
Mondrick, Albert L. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Ft. Worth Univ., '98	Texas
Nance, M. L. Jr. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '05	Mississippi
Parker, Edwin T. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '91	Alabama
Pier, Thos. J. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '97	Texas
Sims, Bartlett U. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '01	Texas
Stone, DeWitt (M. D.)	Med. Dept., Tulane Univ., '97	Okla. Ter.
Terry, Eugene E. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ., '03	Texas
Vines, Frank P. (M. D.)	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll., '03	Arkansas
Woodward, D. M. (M. D.)	Tennessee Med. Coll., '03	Tennessee
Westmoreland, J. D. (M. D.)	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll. '04	Mississippi

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR GRADUATION, CLASS OF 1906—137

CLASS OF 1906

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Adams, Jesse L. (B. Sc.)	Dr. J. W. Dupree	Louisiana
Ader, Henry F. (A. B.)	Dr. W. H. Robin	Louisiana
Atlen, James I.	Dr. J. M. McDuff	Texas
Anderson, Carl L. (A. B.)	Dr. J. M. Anderson	Georgia
Anderson, Smylie S.		Mississippi
Applewhite, Gardner H.	Charity Hospitall	Oklahoma Territory
Bailey, Robert	Dr. O. B. Manes	Texas
Bath, Joseph	Dr. J. B. Hargrove	Louisiana
Bennett, John J.	Dr. O. E. Glover	Louisiana
Bevil, John R.	Dr. T. R. Ogden	Texas
Bodenheimer, J. Mahne	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Boebinger, M. Philip	Dr. O. Czarnowski	Louisiana
Boyd, Hugh K. (A. B.)		S. Carolina
Bradley, C. Horace	Dr. W. S. Miles	Texas
Brown, Walter D.	Dr. J. F. Peek	Texas
Bruce, Claude H.	Dr. Saml. W. Hart	Texas
Buchanan, Alfred P.		Texas
Burgunder, Geo. F. (A. B.)	Dr. Maxime Landry	Louisiana
Burt, Wm. E.	Dr. W. R. Bishop	Alabama
Carson, F. Leroy	Univ. of Oklahoma	Oklahoma Territory
Carter, Wm. N.		Georgia
Cazayoux, J. Fernand	Dr. L. G. LeBeuf	Louisiana
Chaffe, Christopher F.	Univ. of Virginia	Louisiana
Chamberlain, John F.		Mississippi
Chamberlin, Wm. B.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Conn, Thomas F.	Dr. J. P. Conn	Mississippi
Cox, Geo. W.	Univ. of Texas	Texas
Cross, A. Barnard	Dr. E. M. Ellis	Louisiana
Cummings, J. B. T.	Dr. W. W. Harper	Alabama
Darby, J. Whelbert	Dr. G. R. Tolson	Louisiana
*Daspit, Henry, Jr.	Dr. Wm. G. Armstrong	Louisiana
Day, Emory C.		Louisiana
Dearman, Wm. A.	Dr. J. J. Dearman	Mississippi
DeBergue, Edw. J. (M. Ph.)	Dr. J. A. O'Hara	Louisiana
Desmond, Edward	Dr. T. A. Russell	Washington
Donaldson, L. T., Jr. (A. B.)		Louisiana

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
‡Drake, Chas. H.		Alabama
Dudley, Varner E.	Univ. of Arkansas	Louisiana
*Dunn, J. Fred.	Dr. J. T. Scott	Louisiana
French, R. Clement	Dr. J. C. French	Mississippi
Gardiñer, G. Logan	Dr. C. A. Gardiner	Louisiana
Grace, Wm. H.	Dr. G. M. Grace	Florida
Graves, James Q., Jr.	Shreveport Charity Hosp.	Louisiana
Greene, P. Floyd	Dr. W. H. Robertson	Alabama
Gremillion, Field V.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Griffith, John K.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Guilbeau, Eric E.	Dr. J. P. Francez	Louisiana
Gwin, P. Eugene (A. B.)	Dr. R. W. Waldrop	Alabama
Haley, Wm. A. (M. D.)	Barnes Med Coll. '93	Texas
Hargrave, Robt. L.	Tulane University of La.	Texas
Harrington, Eager R.	Dr. J. F. Watson	Louisiana
Harris, Wm. H. (A. B.)	Dr. A. G. Maylie	Louisiana
Heintz, Ludwig C.	Dr. R. G. Gilbert	Louisiana
Henriques, A. DeC. (Ph.G.)	Dr. A. B. Brown	Louisiana
*Herold, Arthur A.	N. O. Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Hoeflich, C. Wm.	Tulane University of La.	Texas
Holcombe, Rich. G.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Holderith, Chas. P.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Hudson, Lawrence B.	Charity Hospital	Alabama
Inman, Bennie W., Jr.	Dr. B. W. Inman	Mississippi
Irby, Alfred (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ., '85	Texas
‡Jones, Thos. Spec.	Dr. R. P. Jones	Louisiana
Keitz, Emile S.	Dr. H. B. Gessuer	Louisiana
Kennedy, Allan A.		Louisiana
King, Howard D.	Dr. F. W. Parham	Louisiana
Klein, Kutchen T.	Dr. H. S. Gully	Mississippi
Lanaux, M. Thos.	Drs. P. E. Archinard & H. B. Gessner	La.
*Landry, Jerome E.	Dr. T. A. Duggan	Louisiana
*Landry, Lucian H.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Laub, Sol. W.	Dr. P. Beekman	Mississippi
LeBlanc, J. Alcée, Jr.	Dr. R. DeMontluzin	Louisiana
Levin, Israel H.	Dr. A. Jacoby	Louisiana
*Levy, Louis	Dr. M. Levy	Louisiana
Lowry, Dee L.	University of Texas	Texas
McGill, Albert G.	Dr. J. W. Meek	Arkansas
McKinnon, D. Angus	Dr. Theoph. West	Florida

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Mainegra, Robt. J., Jr.	Dr. R. J. Mainegra	Louisiana
Manar, Edgar W.	Dr. L. L. Polk	Mississippi
Mann, D. Aden	Dr. T. B. Morgan	Texas
Marks, Lewis H.		Louisiana
Martin, L. H. (G. Ph.)	Dr. Irvin Pope	Texas
Mayeux, Saml. J.	Dr. S. D. Porter	Louisiana
Meyer, Henry J.	Dr. Otto Ehlinger	Texas
Moody, J. Warren		Mississippi
†Morgan, Eugene H. (M.D.)	S. W. Univ. Med. Coll.	New Mexico
*Mouledous, A. D. (G. Ph)		Mississippi
Napier, E. Leroy		Alabama
Norwood, Thos. S.	Dr. A. Gayden	Louisiana
*Nicolle, Henry T. (A. B.)	Dr. L. A. Gaudin	Louisiana
O'Connell, Geo. A.	Drs. L. L. & R. S. Hill	Alabama
Ozenne, Gustave A.	Dr. T. E. Dreher	Louisiana
Perkins, Ruffin T. (A. B.)	Tulane University of La.	Louisiana
Perot, Clarence G.	Shreveport Charity Hosp.	Louisiana
Pettit, Doctor A.	Tulane University of La.	Louisiana
Phelps, Henry K.		Louisiana
Pipes, Wm. H. (B. Sc.)	Dr. E. L. McGehee	Louisiana
Plunkett, Randolph S.	Dr. J. H. Plunkett	Mississippi
Pollock, J. Ernest	Dr. A. C. King	Louisiana
Pratt, Geo. K., Jr.	Dr. Geo. K. Pratt	Louisiana
Prudhomme, Walton P.	Dr. B. A. Terrett	Louisiana
Pugh, Wm. W., Jr.	Dr. T. B. Pugh	Louisiana
Richardson, W. Polk	University of Texas	Texas
Robichaux, Eug. C. (A.B.)	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.	Louisiana
Robinson, Bennie T.	Dr. H. F. Garrison	Mississippi
Robinson, L. Fred	Dr. C. L. Ramage	Louisiana
Safley, Thos. J.	Dr. J. L. Robertson	Mississippi
*Saucier, Merrick E.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana
Scharff, Edwin S.	Dr. S. C. Levy	Louisiana
Seagle, Richard L. (Ph.G.)	Dr. C. Y. Seagle	N. Carolina
Sequeira, Luis,	Dr. I. Urtecho	Nicaragua
Sherman, Saml. T. (M. D.)	Dr. J. M. McDuff	Texas
Shivers, John F.	Dr. D. McMickin	Texas
Sistrunk, Walter E., Jr.	Dr. J. T. Rushin	Alabama
Sneed, James E.	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.	Texas
Sneed, Wm. N., Jr.	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.	Texas

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Sory, Wm. H.	Drs. Fuller & Longmire	Texas
Stowe, LeRoy	University of Texas	Texas
*Talbot, Paul T.	Shreveport Charity Hospital	Texas
Thetford, Saml. L.	Charity Hospital	Alabama
Thomason, Louis M.	Dr. S. E. Hale	Louisiana
||Thompson, Chas. E.	Dr. J. P. Runyan	Arkansas
Thomson, Wilbur F.	Dr. R. Waggener	Texas
Toler, Enoch M. (M. D.)	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.'oo	Louisiana
Upton, Geo. H.	Prof. L. F. Reynaud, M. D.	Louisiana
Wallace, George		Louisiana
Weilbaecher, J. O. (Ph.G., A. B.)	Dr. Paul Michinard	Louisiana
†Weston, Henry	Dr. R. De Montluzin	Mississippi
White, H. Theophilus	Med. Dept. Tulane University	Alabama
White, Wm. T. (A. B.)	University of Texas	Texas
Whitely, Seals L. (M. Ph.)	Med. Dept. Univ. of Ga.	Georgia
Wilbert, B. G. (A. M.)		Louisiana
Wild, Wm. F.	Dr. Wm. G. Armstrong	Louisiana
*Williams, Clarence R.	Dr. J. F. Moore, Jr.	Texas
Wilson, Sidney J.	Dr. L. H. Graham	Texas
Wood, John S.	Tulane University of La.	Arkansas
Woodcock, W. Cleveland	Dr. O. J. Short	Arkansas
Wymer, Joseph J.	Charity Hospital	Louisiana

THIRD-YEAR STUDENTS, CLASS OF 1907 — 108

Armstrong, Edgar C.		Mississippi
Armstrong, Ralph L.	Dr. Wyatt S. Miles	Louisiana
Arrington, Oscar N.	Louisville Med. Coll.	Mississippi
Benton, J. Burnet	Dr. E. P. Jones	Mississippi
Blackshear, S. Mertle	Dr. R. C. Lynch	Louisiana
Boudreau, Martial		Louisiana
Brock, Fleet W.	Dr. J. S. Brock	Louisiana
Brown, Geo. L. (B. Sc.)	Dr. T. T. Bonner	Mississippi
Brown, Marion M.	Med. Dept. Tulane University	Texas
Brown, R. Stennis		Louisiana
Bunkley, Eutus P.		Texas
Caine, Ansel M. (A. B.)	Dr. W. H. Taylor	Alabama
Carrington, D. Cameron	University of Texas	Texas
Casey, F. McL. (A. B.)	Mississippi College	Mississippi

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Cherry, H. Spurgeon	Dr. Geo. H. Cooper	Alabama
Childs, Alexander B.	Dr. Wm. Childs	Louisiana
Cockerham, H. L. (B. Sc.)	Dr. Thos. M. Toler	Mississippi
Cockfield, Leroy A.	Drs. Lynch & Leake	Louisiana
*Cole, C. Grenes	Shreveport Charity Hosp.	Louisiana
Collins, M. M. (B. Sc.)	Dr. F. M. Thompson	Louisiana
Colvin, Clyde C.	Dr. R. Roberts	Louisiana
Crane, James B.	Dr. J. M. Crane	Texas
Cunningham, Benj. L.	Dr. J. D. Hart	Arkansas
DeBellard, Eugene, Jr.	Dr. J. J. D'Aquin	Louisiana
Doss, A. Keller	Vanderbilt University	Louisiana
Edwards, Chas. J. Jr.	Dr. D. P. Street	Mississippi
Figueroa, J. Fermin	Univ. of Habana	Cuba
Floyd, Thos. J.	Dr. Earle F. Moody	Alabama
Fortenberry, Seaman C.		Mississippi
Frierson, S. Evander		Mississippi
Frith, Alva P.	Dr. G. H. Tichenor, Jr.	Louisiana
Fry, Silas W.	Dr. F. E. Piner	Texas
Fuller, Fred. A.	Drs. Fuller & Longmire	Texas
‡Garland, G. Pratt	Dr. B. A. Littell	Louisiana
Garraway, Chas. R.	Dr. J. J. Stevens	Mississippi
Gillespie, Samuel D.	Dr. P. Beekman	Louisiana
Goodwin, Orren P.	Dr. R. F. Harrell	Louisiana
Gragg, Vincent J.	Dr. J. P. Hayes	Alabama
Greenwood, Hugh A.	Prof. R. Matas, M. D.	Louisiana
Greet, Thos. Y.	Dr. E. S. Jones	Alabama
Griffin, Howard E.	Univ. of Texas	Texas
Hartzog, Carsie M.		Mississippi
Hawkins, Mack C., Jr.	Dr. J. A. Kendrick	Alabama
Hickman, Wm. P.	Dr. Geo. O. Sanders	Louisiana
Hill, Organ A.	Dr. Surghnor	Arkansas
Hiriart, Chas. Allen	Dr. S. Hiriart	Louisiana
Hirsch, David I.		Mississippi
‡Israel, Sidney P.	Drs. W. T. Richards & Lazard	Louisiana
Jacobs, Chas. C.	Dr. Allen M. Smith	Cuba
Jarrell, Columbus M.	Drs. J. A. Biggs and Son	Louisiana
Jastremski, Vincent	Dr. L. H. Jastremski	Louisiana
Jordan, Mortimer H.		Alabama
Kelly, Hugh J.	Dr. Hugh Kelly	Louisiana

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Kornegay, Geo. E. Jr.	Drs. W. T. & J. M. Parrott	N. Carolina
Lambert, R. A. (A. M.)	Dr. J. G. Wilkinson	Alabama
Levin, Abe Louis	Dr. M. Feingold	Louisiana
Lyons, Randolph (A. B.)	Prof. A. L. Metz, M. D.	Louisiana
McClelland, Benj. A.	Dr. F. Savoy	Louisiana
McDonald, Wm. Eugene	Dr. J. E. Thompson	Louisiana
McGlathery, Rozell (B. Sc.)	Louisiana State Univ.	Mississippi
Markham, Louis N.	Shreveport Charity Hosp.	Texas
Minvielle, Louis J.	Dr. Geo. P. Minvielle	Louisiana
† Moss, John T.	Vanderbilt Univ.	Tennessee
Mower, Frank D. (A. B.)		S. Carolina
Nipper, W. Wallace	Drs. Watt & Hines	Texas
Orr, W. Robt.	Dr. R. C. Orr	Mississippi
Owens, Beacham B.	Med. Coll. Va.	Indian T'y
Palmer, N. Harrison		Arkansas
* Patton, Wm. T.	Vanderbilt University	Louisiana
‡ Pendergast, Rich. J. M.	Dr. J. Moore Soniat	Louisiana
Pridgen, John L.		Texas
Reagan, Ralph	Dr. R. E. Sylverstein	Mississippi
Reisor, Andrew S. (B. Sc.)	Dr. J. C. Egan	Louisiana
Richardson, Orville J.	Dr. A. A. Webb	Louisiana
Robards, Eugene M.	Dr. W. W. Butterworth	Louisiana
Robertson, Saml L.	Dr. J. S. Stanley	Mississippi
Roger, Chas. S. (A. B.)	Dr. Fulton Rogers	Louisiana
Rowland, Robt. W., Jr.	Dr. R. W. Rowland	Mississippi
Royals, Thos. E. (B. Sc.)		Mississippi
St. Martin, Hugh P.	Dr. C. M. Menville	Louisiana
* Sanderson, Edgar L.		Louisiana
* Sanford, Joseph H.	Dr. Chas. McVea	Louisiana
‡ Saporito, Leo		Louisiana
Sapp, Monroe C.	Vanderbilt University	Texas
Scardino, Peter H.	Tulane University of La.	Texas
* Schimmelpfennig, R. D.	Drs. Stewart & Dibrell	Arkansas
Segrest, Robt. L.	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.	Mississippi
Sharp, J. Nathaniel	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.	Mississippi
Sharp, Wm. Spencer		Texas
Sloss, Edward B.		Mississippi
Smith, Joseph L.	Dr. L. P. Smith	Louisiana
Smith, J. May	Dr. Solon G. Wilson	Mississippi

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Smith, Milton A.		Louisiana
Smith, Risdon E.	Dr. J. W. Morgan	Louisiana
Stallworth, J. Lester	Med, Coll. Ala.	Alabama
Stevens, W. A. (B. Sc.)	University of Mississippi	Mississippi
Stewart, V. Odessa	Dr. M. P. Bates	Mississippi
Strange, Wm. R.	Dr. G. H. Tichenor	Louisiana
Swanson, Benj. G.	Dr. F. M. Ridley	Georgia
Swords, Merrick W.	Dr. B. A. Littell	Louisiana
Taylor, Archibald G.	Dr. E. L. McGehee, Jr.	Louisiana
Taylor, H. Oscar		Louisiana
Thomas, Geo. A.	Dr. J. Moore Soniat	Louisiana
Welch, James (B. Ph.)	Dr. J. J. Bethea	Mississippi
Wilson, Joseph J. Jr.	Dr. J. J. Wilson	Mississippi
Wise, B. T., Jr. (A. B.)	Dr. B. T. Wise	Georgia
Witte, K. Lyght	University of Texas	Texas
Yong, T. W., Jr. (B. Sc.)	La. State Univ. & A. & M.	Louisiana

SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS, CLASS OF 1908 — 100

Aguilar, Julio	Dr. James W. Holland	Costa Rica
Applewhite, Albert S.	Dr. C. C. Thompson	Mississippi
Ardoin, Yves	Vanderbilt University	Louisiana
Austin, Leon B.	Dr. J. S. Austin	Mississippi
|| Bailey, P. Sanford	Dr. N. P. Bailey	Ohio
|| Bass, James R.	Drs. Applewhite & Blount	Mississippi
Baylis, J. Ernest	Miss A. & M. Coll	Mississippi
Beverly, A. Fitzhugh	Med. Dept. Univ. Texas	Texas
Blow, Frank T.	Dr. H. B. Pedigo	Texas
Brindjonc, Eugene		Louisiana
Burch, George E.	Dr. T. J. Finley	Louisiana
Casey, James B.		Louisiana
Chilton, Robt. H.	Dr. R. E. McBride	Louisiana
Conley, James W.	Dr. J. B. Brown	Texas
Connely, Edmund McC.	Dr. L. H. Jastremski	Louisiana
Crain, Ambros B.	Dr. J. B. Brown	Texas
Cryer, Wm. H.	Dr. J. T. Rushin	Alabama
Daly, Oliver P., Jr.	Dr. O. P. Daly,	Louisiana
Davis, J. Spencer	Dr. J. A. Greene	Texas
Derouen, Robert F.	Dr. G. J. Sabatier	Louisiana
Dunn, John S.	Dr. Philip Asher	Louisiana

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Farmer, Christopher F.	Dr. L. P. Newsom	Mississippi
Ferguson, Edward C.	Dr. W. B. Williams	Texas
Foster, R. Heath	Mississippi College	Mississippi
Fougerouse, Henry L.	Dr. L. E. Morgan	Louisiana
Gomila, Frank R.	Prof. R. Matas, M. D.	Louisiana
Halfacre, Romeo R.	Dr. J. J. Bethea	Mississippi
Hall, John E.	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.	Mississippi
Hamilton, Roy	Dr. A. H. Butler	Louisiana
Harden, James E.	University of Nashville	Alabama
Hayes, Wm. McLeod	Dr. E. H. Huhner	Louisiana
Henry, Miller C. (A. B.)	Dr. L. Sexton	Mississippi
Hill, Felix R.	Dr. R. O. Simmons	Louisiana
Hines, Sidney G.	Dr. S. B. Fluitt	Louisiana
Holland, Sterling P.	Dr. W. S. Oates	Alabama
Johnson, Benj. F., Jr.	Dr. E. J. Hubbard	Mississippi
Jones, Ray Lynn	University of Texas	Texas
Kay, Thomas J.	Dr. C. A. Borey	Louisiana
Kenney, Nathaniel M.	Dr. J. W. Kenney	Texas
Kergosien, Alphonse A.	Dr. E. M. Fahnestock	Mississippi
Kilpatrick, Geo. C.	Dr. R. H. Kilpatrick	Alabama
Kinberger, Frank J.	Dr. E. J. Richard	Louisiana
Kirchem, Charles (Ph. G.)	Dr. J. T. Wolfe	Louisiana
Kostnayer, Hiram W.	Tulane University of La.	Louisiana
Lacour, August B.	Dr. W. A. Kellogg	Louisiana
|| Lafleur, Estemon, Jr.	Dr. A. Lafleur	Louisiana
Lamothe, Frank E., Jr.	Dr. R. DeMontluzin	Louisiana
Leake, Wm. W. (B. Sc.)	Tulane University of La.	Louisiana
Little, Arthur D. H.	University of Maryland	Georgia
Long, John Wm.	Kentucky School Med.	Mississippi
Long, T. Frank	Dr. T. R. McLellen	Alabama
Love, Layton A.	Dr. Jos. Levy	Louisiana
McNeese, Wm. T.		Mississippi
Mahony, Ferry O.	Dr. R. A. Hilton	Arkansas
May, Clarence P.	Dr. E. D. Fenner	Louisiana
Meaders, Egbert A., Jr.		Mississippi
|| Mease, W. Eldridge		Arkansas
Miller, Eugene S.	Dr. W. R. Bishop	Alabama
Miller, Laurent	Dr. V. A. Miller	Louisiana
Mims, Alex. D.	Dr. R. M. Davis	Alabama
Mitchell, Leopold	Dr. T. A. Duggan	Louisiana

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Murphey, Thos. W.	Louisville Med Coll.	Mississippi
Odom, Guy L.		Florida
Oestreich, Hugo	Dr. C. L. Behrns	Texas
O'Ferrall, John T., Jr.	Dr. Troy Sexton	Mississippi
Perry, Francis E. (A. B.)	Dr. A. G. Maylie	Louisiana
Phillips, Joseph C.	Dr. H. S. Gully	Mississippi
Phillips, Wm. D. (B. Sc.)	La. State University	Louisiana
Prosser, Joseph T.		Louisiana
Reaves, J. Ullman	Dr. E. K. Moore	Alabama
Rew, Chas. E.		Louisiana
|| Richard, Clarence V.		Louisiana
Roeling, Geo. F.	Dr. W. H. Seemann	Louisiana
Rowell, Fred. C.	Dr. O. G. Blackwell	Arkansas
St. Philip, F. Paul, Jr.	Dr. P. E. Archinard	Louisiana
Salerno, Emanuel F.	Dr. J. A. Danna	Louisiana
Scofield, Harry W.	Dr. J. A. Blanchard	Louisiana
Stanton, Edwin M.	University of Texas	Louisiana
Stollenwerck, Amasa D.	Dr. C. A. Poellnitz	Alabama
Stroud, E. Frank	Drs. Thompson & Stacey	Texas
Tarlton, John L.	Dr. T. T. Tarlton	Louisiana
Thames, J. Allen	Dr. Wm. N. Blount	Mississippi
Townsend, S. DuBose	Dr. P. U. Brown	Alabama
Utsey, Wm. Thos.	Dr. W. O. McNeill	Mississippi
Vance, W. Scott	Miss. A. & M. Coll.	Mississippi
Veazie, Albert V.	Dr. H. A. Veazie	Louisiana
Vickers, W. Chas.	Dr. W. H. Williams	Alabama
Watterston, Chas J.	Dr. Chas. J. McGrane	Louisiana
Webb, Green L.	University of Texas	Texas
Welch, R. Russell, Jr.	Dr. J. J. Bethea	Mississippi
White, David DeW.	Baylor University	Mississippi
Wilkinson, Broughton	Dr. H. Z. Wilkinson	Alabama
Williams, Harry E.	Dr. O. G. Blackwell	Arkansas
Willis, August H.	Dr. A. C. King	Louisiana
Wilson, Roy DeL.	Dr. J. S. Wilson	Texas
Winn, Robt. B.	Dr. V. H. Mecom	Louisiana
Wise, Saml. P. (A. B.)	Dr. B. T. Wise	Georgia
Woodward, James I.	Dr. W. O. McNeill	Mississippi
Word, Brown	Kentucky University	Louisiana
Youngs, Luther A.		Louisiana

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS, CLASS OF 1909—83

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Ahern, Wm. J.		Louisiana
Archibald, Edward E.	Dr. R. F. Brooks	Louisiana
||Atkinson, Alfred H.		Alabama
Bellinger, Marcus T.		Mississippi
Beyt, J. Lamar	Dr. J. H. Boyer	Louisiana
Bland, Archie B.		Louisiana
Bounds, Albert	Dr. L. L. Polk	Mississippi
Bourgognon, L. G. E.		Louisiana
Boyd, John T.	Dr. R. B. Chisholm	Mississippi
Brannon, Troy	Dr. J. B. Aswell	Louisiana
Brooks, Wm. F. Jr.	Dr. F. C. Guilbeau	Louisiana
Brown, Frederick T.		Louisiana
Cary, Victor		Louisiana
Chapman, Chas. H.	Dr. A. R. Chapman	Alabama
Colvin, Needham C.	Dr. W. S. Kendall	Louisiana
Cooper, Albert S.	Dr. G. M. G. Stafford	Louisiana
||Corkern, J. Barney		Louisiana
Cotten, Clay K.	Dr. E. B. Parson	Texas
||Couret, Wm. Henry	Dr. O. L. Pothier	Louisiana
Crumbley, Pope B.	Dr. S. A. Crumbley	Georgia
Dawson, Harris P.	Dr. L. L. Hill	Alabama
||Delahoussaye, W. Lee	Dr. J. D. Trahan	Louisiana
Enochs, Robt. J.	University of Mississippi	Mississippi
Eroche, Wilson J.	Dr. J. J. Ayo	Louisiana
Fields, J. Leonidas	Dr. E. T. Fields	Alabama
Finlay, Robt. C.	Dr. J. Smyth	Louisiana
Fisher, R. Herschel		Louisiana
Francez, Laënnec	Dr. J. P. Francez	Louisiana
Gelpi, Maurice J.	Georgetown University	Louisiana
Gardina, Anthony B.		Louisiana
Gill, A. Mack	Dr. W. G. Austin	Mississippi
Gill, W. Gregg		Mississippi
Gleason, J. Mortimer	Dr. H. S. Lewis	Louisiana
Green, Chas C.	Vanderbilt Univ.	Texas
Gully, Phil. L.	A. & M. Coll. Miss.	Mississippi
†Harris, Herrman H.	Dr. J. D. Herrman	Georgia
Hoge, Arthur F.	Dr. A. Webb	Arkansas
Jones, H. Varnado	Dr. J. E. Pierce	Louisiana

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Keller, Alfred A.	Dr. J. S. Hébert	Louisiana
Knox, W. Eugene, Jr.	Dr. R. P. Huger	Alabama
Kory, Roscoe C.		Louisiana
Lafargue, Alvan H.	Dr. E. De Nux	Louisiana
Lafargue, Leo Douglas	Dr. W. F. Couvillon	Louisiana
Landry, Edmond N.	Dr. Geo. J. Sabatier	Louisiana
Langlinalis, J. Rousseau	Dr. Tolson	Louisiana
Lawton, John E., Jr.	Dr. M. Levy	Louisiana
Leidenheimer, Henry	Dr. H. A. Veazie	Louisiana
Letten, Alden H.	Dr. E. P. Lowe	Louisiana
Littell, Isaac F.	Dr. R. M. Litttell	Louisiana
Littlepage, G. Frederick	Dr. C. J. McElroy	Alabama
Livingston, Wallace H.	Dr. W. Spiva	Mississippi
Lobrano, Isom D.	Dr. T. S. Dabney	Louisiana
Locke, Wellington	Dr. D. B. Stevenson	Mississippi
McInnis, Arthur L.	Dr. C. F. Darnall	Texas
Mann, James S.	Dr. W. Chapman	Texas
Martinez, Roman D.		Louisiana
Mason, James N.	Dr. F. Christopher	Alabama
Mead, John A.	Drs. Fountain & McGowan	Mississippi
Michael, Jeffrey C.	Dr. M. Levy	Louisiana
Miles, W. Lee	Dr. J. H. Wharton	Arkansas
Miller, Weston P.	Dr. L. A. Guidry	Louisiana
Minor, Lancelot C.		Arkansas
Morillon, Chas. D.	Dr. B. O. LeBlanc	Louisiana
Moss, W. Underwood	Dr. E. F. Bacon	Louisiana
Napier, Frank C.	Dr. J. J. Bethea	Mississippi
Napier, W. Waynick	Dr. J. J. Bethea	Mississippi
O'Connor, Fleming J.	S. W. Baptist University	Tennessee
Perkins, C. Karl		Mississippi
Phillips, Thos. E.	Dr. D. T. McCall	Alabama
Ratliff, D. Allen	Dr. R. P. Jones	Louisiana
Rougon, Isidore B.		Louisiana
St. Martin, Thaddeus I.	Dr. L. J. Menville	Louisiana
Sharp, Wm. E.		Mississippi
Smith, Robt. M.	Dr. E. W. Singletary	Louisiana
Tanner, Jesse F.	Dr. O. E. Glover	Louisiana
Taquino, George J.	Dr. J. E. Capdau	Louisiana
Tenney, Joseph P.		Louisiana
Townsend, E. Roy	Dr. E. D. Townsend	Texas

NAME	PRECEPTOR	STATE
Wade, J. Lavelle		Louisiana
Williamson, Ellison H.	Dr. D. B. Stevenson	Mississippi
Woods, Edward F.	Dr. G. F. Cocker	Louisiana
Yeager, V. Glenn		Louisiana
‡Zerr, Wm. G.	Dr. T. R. Rudolf	Louisiana

PHARMACY STUDENTS—29

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR GRADUATION, CLASS OF 1906—13

Buissière, Miss Reine	Dr. G. S. Brown	Louisiana
Faivre, Geo. W.	Mr. Chas. G. Peter	Louisiana
Fossier, Walter S. (A. B.)	Dr. J. F. Chretien	Louisiana
||Gravois, Ozane, J.	Mr. Theo. L. Gravois	Louisiana
Guglielmo, Louis A.	Dr. G. L. Gaudet	Louisiana
Laiche, Adolph J.	Mr. J. F. Guglielmo	Louisiana
Moers, Richard H.	Dr. W. F. Pettit	Louisiana
O'Donnell, Paul D.	Mr. P. A. Capdau	Louisiana
Pridgen, James H.		Texas
Richards, Jules C.	Mr. C. G. Magruder	Louisiana
Scroggin, Henry M.		Louisiana
Smith, Alvah P.	Messrs. Dampeer & Dampeer	Mississippi
Vocke, Edward C.	Dr. L. F. Magruder	Louisiana

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS, CLASS OF 1907—16

Awcock, Guy E.	Mr. J. N. W. Otto & Son	Louisiana
||Buissière, Mrs. Adele		Louisiana
Capdau, Adolph D.	Dr. J. E. Capdau	Louisiana
Carra, Stephen	Mr. A. R. Mattingly	Louisiana
Chamberlain, Max E.	Mr. David B. Davis	Louisiana
Cross, Harry	Mr. Jacob Wey	Florida
Curry, Thos. L.		Louisiana
Fickessen, Arthur J.	Prof. A. L. Metz, M. D.	Louisiana
Fortier, Lucien A.	Dr. S. M. Fortier	Louisiana
Goldstein, Davis W.	Dr. P. W. Toombs	Mississippi
Hammack, Clay A.		Mississippi
Harvey, Patrick S.	Dr. H. S. Lewis	Louisiana
Johnson, Chas. A.	Mr. J. R. Bryan	Mississippi
Lazar, Louis L.	Dr. Luther Sexton	Mississippi
Ricketts, Harry M.	Dr. R. Sauvage	Louisiana
Tate, Morris A.	Dr. S. M. Williams	Mississippi

In addition to the above, seven medical students took also the Course in Pharmacy, thus making a total of thirty-five pharmacy students.

SUMMARY OF 487 STUDENTS

MEDICAL STUDENTS

Post - Graduate Students.....	30	
Students Eligible for Graduation, Class 1906.....	137	
Third -Year Students, Class of 1907..	108	
Second -Year Students, Class of 1908.....	100	
First -Year Students, Class of 1909.....	83—	458

PHARMACY STUDENTS

Students Eligible for Graduation, Class of 1906.....	13	
First -Year Students, Class of 1907	16—	29
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		487

DESCRIPTION OF NEW BUILDING

ERECTED 1893.

The general plan consists of a central building to provide two large lecture rooms, one above the other, and of two wings, chiefly for laboratories, but also for library, museum, offices, recitation and private rooms.

An unusually well lighted, well floored, dry and commodious basement provides ample storage rooms, and also excellent rooms for the greater comfort of students, such as a study-room, smoking-room, etc.

The lecture-rooms, laboratories, and all rooms except those in the basement are free from all posts and pillars; the two lecture-rooms are abundantly lighted and ventilated, and have a seating capacity, the first floor lecture-room for 485, and the third floor amphitheatre for 525 students.

The Microscopical Laboratory is believed to be unsurpassed in lighting and ventilation and in size, accommodating 122 students.

The students' Chemical Laboratory has the same size and superiorities.

The Dissecting Rooms are believed to be unsurpassed in all essentials, and can accommodate 204 students at work at the same time.

Lavatories and urinals are conveniently located on every floor.

The building supplies several private rooms for special work of students or graduates.

Lockers are amply supplied for the personal use of every student to secure his books, instruments, overcoat, etc,

The college lot measures about $256\frac{1}{2}$ feet front on Canal Street, $199\frac{1}{4}$ feet on Villere Street, $313\frac{1}{4}$ feet on Robertson Street, and $102\frac{1}{4}$ feet on Customhouse Street; containing therefore, about 62,764 square feet, while the building occupies only 16,528 square feet; thus leaving ample space for ornamentation and recreation grounds at present and for extension in the future.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1906

—to—

EDWIN BOONE CRAIGHEAD, A. M., LL. D.,

President of the Tulane University of Louisiana,

With an Address to Graduates

—on—

TWO YELLOW FEVER TOPICS,

—by—

PROF. STANFORD E. CHAILLE, A. M., M. D., LL. D.,

Dean of the Medical Department.

—at the—

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department, May 2, 1906.
New Orleans, La.

Mr. President: This day will authorize 102 graduates in medicine and seventeen masters of pharmacy to commence their professional careers, and this addition to our alumni will increase their number, since the foundation of this college in 1834, to 3,922 doctors of medicine and 371 masters of pharmacy.

The previous session was notable for the registration of 496 students, the greatest number that ever attended the Medical Department, and, until July 22, 1905, it was confidently believed that the present session would be attended by not less than 525 students. It was then publicly announced that there had occurred an outbreak of yellow fever the most threatening since 1858, when there were, in a population less than 170,000, nearly 5,000 deaths by yellow fever. Thereafter it was doubtful whether the attendance at the present session would amount to even 450; for the loss of students that followed the very fatal epidemics of 1867 and 1878 varied from eighteen to thirty per cent. while the loss by the insignificant outbreak of 1897 was about nine per cent.

The total number of students registered this session was 487, a loss of less than two per cent. This unprecedented and gratifying result was unquestionably due chiefly to the demonstration by September 1, that the vigorous warfare waged against mosquitoes for the first time in New Orleans, was controlling the disease; and the demon-

stration by Oct. 20, that it was on the eve of extinction prior to cold-weather or frost, as had never before occurred.

This was one of the most triumphant demonstrations of the efficiency of the preventative measures adopted that has ever been secured, for never before has warfare on mosquitoes been prosecuted by and in behalf of so numerous a total and a nonimmune population, and never so successfully after the establishment of so many foci of infection.

Most fortunate was it for New Orleans that the State and City Boards of Health and the volunteer ward organizations of public-spirited citizens united to co-operate cordially with the United States Public Health Service, and that the public, which had for years ignored the familiar adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," did patriotically respond, when face to face with dire misfortune to the imperative demand for the financial means indispensable to execute the requisite preventive measures. Never has the dictum of the wise Franklin—"God helps those who help themselves"—had better exemplification than in the fortunate results of these united efforts. This people will be criminal if they ever forget the lessons taught last summer—the efficacy of the preventative measures adopted, the necessity for their continuance and thorough execution and the impossibility of accomplishing this without adequate means.

In consequence of the successful efforts made the Medical Department suffered less than ever before when similarly endangered. Hence, profound and most grateful thanks are due, not only to the able leaders, Surgeon White of the regulars, Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Warner of the volunteers, and Mr. Janvier replensihier of the purse that is as indispensable as is the sword to all successful warfare; but also to the many sanitary officers and good citizens, who by their co-operation enabled these leaders to confer inestimable service on all our fellow-citizens, whose protection from disease is nearest to the professional duty of every member of the faculty and dearest to their hearts.

Under favorable conditions every one of our five classes of medical students would have been more numerous than the corresponding classes of the previous session. The evil influence of yellow fever reduced the classes of the first, second and third years, the best paying classes, by about thirty students, while the two classes that pay the least, proportionately to their number, the class of candidates for graduation and especially the post-graduate class were more numer-

ous. Hence while our comparative loss in numbers were less than two per cent, the loss in fees has been greater. An illustration of the paradoxical fact that although the medical profession and its colleges are dependent on disease for their livelihood, yet that disease tends to decrease their incomes. Because whenever the public health is impaired the public gains less money and contributes less to the medical profession.

Notwithstanding the decrease in students and in revenue, the educational progress of the Medical Department was still further developed by the addition of two more teachers and by increased and improved instruction in every one of the numerous studies that our students are now forced to prosecute. So confident is the Faculty of the future progress of New Orleans and of the Medical Department that it has recommended, for the next session, increased outlay for additional educational improvements and among these, the lengthening of the session to twenty-nine weeks, three weeks longer than the sessions of most of the Southern colleges that our college is forced to compete with. Experience has amply proved that Southern medical students will most patronize the colleges that are least exacting in their requirements for graduation. Our College now exacts from its students higher fees than any other Southern college, and more time and more numerous and difficult examinations than most of these colleges. Hence it would not be politic, notwithstanding our superior hospital and other educational advantages, to notably or suddenly augment our already comparatively greater requirements for graduation.

The most frequent and important questions every faculty has to decide demand thorough and conjoint consideration of three subjects: the educational ideals to be sought, the relative value of the different studies to be exacted of students and the financial resources indispensable to execution.

A noble enthusiasm for the highest educational ideals, while extremely attractive, has often proved an injury, because enthusiasm is prone to underrate the imperative necessity of adapting ideals to financial resources and to overrate the probabilities of their adequate increase. For many years our Medical Department has been annually improved, if slowly, yet very surely. If the same policy be continued, it will not be necessary to wait more than a few years, merely the time necessary to gain the full benefits of the Hutchinson fund, when far greater progress can be made than was ever before accomplished as quickly and as surely.

To realize the Faculty's highest ideals of medical education would require an amount of money and of power that the end of this century will probably fail to supply. None the less, any notable addition to our present superior educational resources will so increase the attractiveness of this College to the most desirable students that, without dangerous conflict with good policy, greater requirements for graduation can be exacted, and thereby will accrue greater usefulness to the public and greater fame for the Medical Department and for the Tulane University of Louisiana.

Graduates of 1906: This is my last opportunity to advise your class, one of the worthiest and surely the best instructed class ever graduated by the Medical Department. You have been graduated as doctors—that is, as competent teachers of your patients and of the public, not only in the cure, but also in the prevention of disease. What should you teach in regard to the two following results of last year's yellow fever prevalence? One unfortunate result was the condemnation by the public of its chief sanitary officers, a usual result of any epidemic invasion that tends to injure the public. The second result was fortunate, an unusual interest at the present time in the prevention of yellow fever.

Your attention is first solicited to some facts bearing on the question, whether the public has usually practiced in behalf of the very numerous sanitary officers it has fiercely denounced, the "square deal" that is so clamorously preached.

The public incessantly demands doctors skilled in curative medicine, but, in spite of the fact that preventive medicine is capable of conferring far greater benefits on the public than curative medicine, the demand for doctors in preventive medicine, that is, in hygiene or sanitation, is very insignificant. Hence, medical colleges teach chiefly curative medicine, and only the elementary facts and principles of preventive medicine, sufficient to supply graduates with more knowledge than the public has, but insufficient to convert them into sanitary experts. The most enlightened countries now provide, for graduates in medicine, special courses in hygiene, with the requisite libraries, museums and laboratories, confer on those who complete the course a special degree and appoint no one a sanitary officer unless he has secured this degree.

Most of our American State and local Boards of Health, organized directly or indirectly by the people for the people, illustrate the popular belief that every doctor is a sanitary expert; especially if he be the relative or pet of a "boss" or a serviceable "striker" for some politi-

cal machine. The results are that most of these boards are badly constituted and inefficiently administered, that the public, because of its own ignorance and negligence, fails to realize its unreasonable expectations, and condemnation of others, in preference to self-condemnation, follows.

The public overrates the sanitary knowledge of most doctors, and it greatly underrates the benefits derivable from the thorough execution of preventive measures and of the requisites to this end. Even when sanitary officials have, by study and experience while in office, become competent, their wise advice is often rejected, adequate means to secure the results expected are not provided and politicians or the public hasten to replace the old with new officers in order to secure what never will be secured until the public provides adequate means.

During the fifty-five years I have been a citizen of New Orleans and a student of yellow fever, the denunciation of our chief sanitary officers, in years of yellow fever misfortune, has been so frequent that I have been often reminded of an ill-tempered fellow-collegian of my youth, whose dog always accompanied him. Asked why he kept that crippled ill-fed and unfortunate little dog forever tagging after him, he replied, "Because I must have something near me that I can kick when I get mad." The public has again and again denounced sanitary officers and medical practitioners because they did report cases of yellow fever, and in 1897 and 1905 because, as was alleged, they failed to report them. Our honored orator on this occasion, now so justly lauded by this and other communities, is a conspicuous example of public injustice, for only a few years ago he experienced the wrath of the San Francisco public because, loyal to truth and duty, there as well as here, he participated in reporting cases of the plague.

Since the public has repeatedly damned its sanitary officials and its most reputable practitioners of medicine, because in one year they did report cases, as well as because in another year they did not, can it be wondered at that some of our best sanitarians have refused to be appointed sanitary officials, and that the average doctor has striven, by silence and inaction, to keep out of a mess wherein, whatever he might do, he would get the worst of it.

Among many instances of publicly denounced officers that have occurred in my experience I fail to recall one as to which it was not my dispassionate judgment that the public was primarily and chiefly to blame, and I urge you to refrain from all harsh criticisms of sanitary officers or other members of your profession until it be conclusively proven that they have been disloyal to truth and to duty,

While referring to past errors in sanitary matters, it has not been forgotten that the present greatly encourages the cheering hope that a juster and a better time for both the public and its sanitary officers is near at hand.

In regard to the prevention of yellow fever, what should you teach, especially to that portion of the public still skeptical as to the efficacy of the preventive measures now advocated by every competent and well-informed sanitarian? You will fail to find among these skeptics, even one who is well informed on this subject, and at the same time competent to estimate the value of the knowledge gained during the past seven years. These skeptics will continue to be dangerous to the commonweal until converted, either by the influence of public opinion or by the study and mastery of such facts as you have been taught and as follow:

A Virginian, whose name will be ever famous in our medical annals, Surgeon Walter Reed, of the United States Army, made, by means of laboratory experiments, four momentous discoveries; first, that the female *stegomyia* mosquito was an agent by which the poison of yellow fever was disseminated; second, that this poison was gained by sucking it from the blood of a person sick with yellow fever during the first three days of the disease; third, that it required not less than twelve days for the poison to mature in the body of the *stegomyia* before she could infect any one with yellow fever; fourth, that fomites (i. e., anything, such as contaminated clothing, believed capable of communicating disease) wholly failed to communicate yellow fever, although heretofore universally believed to be the chief or sole infectious agent of the disease. Every one of these four discoveries, probably the most important ever made for the prosperity of the South, have been confirmed many times by the very best experts possessed by both Europe and America.

In 1901 another Southerner, Surgeon Gorgas, of the United States Army, heretofore a believer in fomites, tested the practical value of Reed's discoveries, in Havana, where yellow fever had been present every month for more than forty years, with the astonishing result that the disease disappeared (and so continued for four successive years) from the longest and worst yellow fever infected locality on earth.

The same preventive measures adopted by Dr. Gorgas in 1901, and that he is now successfully executing in Panama, have, even when insufficiently executed, secured in various places, including many hospitals and asylums, far better results than ever before gained by any of

the very numerous preventives that have been tried during the past four centuries of yellow fever history.

Now add to all these facts, that comparison of the yellow fever records of New Orleans from 1796 to 1905 with the records of 1905 conclusively prove that there never was before any year wherein there were as many as fifty-seven deaths by yellow fever, as early as July, that was followed by only 460 deaths for the year. On the contrary, our own records fully justify the belief that, but for the warfare on mosquitoes, waged for the first time in this city, which then had a much greater population with very many more non-innunes than any other such outbreak in July, there would have been not less than 30,000 additional cases and 4,000 more deaths of yellow fever among the men, women and children of New Orleans. Therefore, every citizen that contributed time or money to last summer's holy war can comfort himself with the conviction that he has to his eternal credit some fraction of at least 30,000 fellow citizens rescued from suffering and 4,000 of these from death.

The facts now presented fully justify you in teaching that the infected stegomyia is an agent for the dissemination of yellow fever; that this agent is adequate to explain every case of yellow fever and that it is the sole agent thus far conclusively proved. Therefore, the burden of proof that there is some other agent rests wholly on the claimant.

In the meantime, while waiting for conclusive proofs of some other agent, you will fail in a most important public duty if you do not urge, upon every one of the numerous communities liable to yellow fever that every one of you is about to become a member of, vigorous warfare on the stegomyia.

To wage this war there are three lines of defense—quarantines, screening the sick, and extermination of stegomyiae. What should you teach as to these three measures of defense? Quarantines diminish proportionately to their efficiency the risks of foreign invasion. They never have excluded all risks during any long series of years. Will they ever accomplish this? An answer demands consideration of the following facts: The most powerful governments fail to exclude all contraband goods, much more easily detected than many cases of yellow fever-infected persons and mosquitoes. The rear as well as the front of every place liable to yellow fever must be protected from invasion, and to accomplish this our line of defense must be impregnable throughout the enormous extent of the Mexican border and our own seacoast; especially throughout our southern seacoast, which alone has over twenty quarantine stations from Baltimore to the Rio Grande;

and as no chain is stronger than its weakest link, every station, especially those of the South, must be kept permanently impenetrable, a favorable result that cannot be reasonably expected, in view of the human tendency always to relax effort after long-continued success and of other obstacles indicated. Therefore it is unreasonable to expect all quarantines to always exclude all risks of infection, and hence the public should not condemn quarantine officers unless proved guilty of ignorance or negligence.

The screening of an imported case of yellow fever prior to removal from a vessel to prevent any *stegomyia* ashore from being infected amply suffices, as has been often proved, to prevent the disease from spreading. But to prevent all risks in other than such imported cases, the three following requisites are essential: Every case must be screened from the very beginning of the attack (certainly as early as the eighth hour, as proved by one experimental case) the screening must be continued during the first three days, proved to be infectious to *stegomyia*, and should be continued, probably, to convalescence, for it has not yet been conclusively proved that *stegomyia* may not become infected after the third day; and the screening should be so perfect that mosquitoes can gain neither access to nor egress from the sick, and such perfect screening necessitates an unusual degree of care* and of experience. There are additional obstacles to preventing by screening all risks of spreading the disease.

The ignorant and destitute constitute a large fraction of every population, and many of this fraction are, when sick, never seen by a doctor, and often, if sick with yellow fever, no opportunity is given to detect the disease, hence it has often happened that the presence of this disease in a community has never been suspected until one of these unfortunates has been sent to a hospital in a dying condition; that is, not until many *stegomyia* have probably been infected and have already communicated the disease to many people. Further, the majority of the yellow fever cases seen by a doctor are not seen at the beginning of the attack, and, even if then seen, the limitations of medical science in diagnosis are so great that it is impossible at so early a period to diagnose with certainty many cases of yellow fever.

In fact, the imperfections of diagnosis are and have ever been so unquestionable and notorious, inside of the medical profession, that any doctor who pretended that he could diagnose, not most cases as can be

*For instance, the fire place, with its open chimney, should not be, as it often is, overlooked.

done, but every case, would thereby convict himself of brazen quackery. For there are some complicated and many mild cases, some of these in white adults, and more in children and negroes, that not even the greatest experts can diagnose with certainty. Still further, in these indeterminable cases the sole obvious symptom present, especially during the first day or two, is fever, the symptom present in most diseases.

The preceding facts in regard to screening fully justify the following conclusions. Even if every doctor in the community did his full duty, as he should be encouraged and even forced to do, to report promptly every case of yellow fever, there would probably remain other cases unknown to any doctor, and therefore unscreened; not only every case, but also every suspected case should be reported and screened during the first three days and probably longer, and among suspected cases should be included every case of fever not obviously due to some other cause than yellow fever. The enforcement of annoying sanitary precautions on suspected cases that afterwards prove not to have been yellow fever has always aroused public condemnation and ridicule, and will continue to do so until the public becomes convinced that these precautions, though annoying, are preferable to running the very great risk of suffering the far greater evils of a yellow fever epidemic. Inasmuch as most cases of yellow fever are not recognized and screened sufficiently early to prevent the infection of all *stegomyiae* these should be promptly destroyed by fumigation, and as some may not be killed and others may enter and become infected because of negligent screening, the room and house of the patient should be again fumigated prior to the twelfth day of sickness, and finally, screening, even with fumigation, limited to the house of the sick and not extended to every house cannot be relied on except to diminish the risks of infection and thereby the number of cases. Therefore the public should not condemn its sanitary officials if this second line of defense fails to yield prompt and perfect results unless these officials are proven guilty of ignorance or negligence.

The extermination of *stegomyiae*, which are town and house-bred and not swamp mosquitoes, is the surest line of defense. Although extermination be incomplete, as it usually is, none the less it is certain that every mosquito killed and every breeding place destroyed will diminish the risks of infection and thereby the number of cases and deaths. Until complete and permanent extermination be accomplished all three lines of defense must be maintained; but, whenever accomplished, the first and second lines of defense, so harassing and

so difficult and expensive to maintain will become needless.

The permanent extermination of mosquitoes requires destruction of their breeding places, that is, riddance of all the very numerous receptacles of stagnant water that may be fishless, accessible to mosquitoes, and stagnant as long as eight days after the entrance of mosquitoes, for, it requires at least nine days for the egg to develop into the blood-sucking adult. To get rid permanently of all breeding places the chief requisites are, the establishment of an adequate water supply, of drainage, sewerage and pavements—improvements long urged by sanitarians and now in course of completion in New Orleans.

The culicidal agents that exterminate *stegomyia* also destroy other species of mosquitoes. It has been conclusively proved that three diseases, and it is claimed and is very probable that there are several more, are due to three different species of mosquitoes. Among these diseases is malarial fever, a more persistent and destructive foe to Southern prosperity than occasional yellow fever. In this fact you have strong additional reason to urge incessantly on the people the wisdom of exterminating all mosquitoes. However difficult and expensive this task may prove to be, its accomplishment will yield returns a thousand-fold by increase of public health and wealth.

In all civilized countries, liable either to malaria or yellow fever, warfare on mosquitoes is now advocated, and every year increases the number of places that have inaugurated this war. The results have been so much more favorable than ever before secured, even when the preventive measures have been insufficiently executed, that it is marvellous that even skeptics should hesitate to lend their efforts to secure at least a fair trial of measures that inspire sanitary science with the greatest confidence, that the day is not very distant when suffering humanity will be permanently relieved of the direful injuries inflicted on health and prosperity by these two disastrous diseases, malaria and yellow fever.

By far the most important result of last summer's prevalence of yellow fever was the conversion of a much greater number of citizens than ever before to due appreciation of the measures and of the cost necessary to prevent this disease; the public of New Orleans responded with such courage and patriotic devotion to the execution of preventive measures that greater confidence in the future, than ever before, is justifiable. The greatest danger that threatens the future is the forgetfulness, so usual after years of freedom from injury, that the price of public health, as of liberty, is eternal vigilance. There

is no forgetfulness as to the coming summer, and, if the preventive measures that have been, and are now being executed in New Orleans, continue to be efficiently prosecuted, it is probable that there will be no cases of yellow fever, or if any, so few that all the injury that may be done to the public health will be more than compensated for by the diminished injury from malaria and other diseases.

In bidding you, graduates of 1906, farewell, all your teachers unite in hearty congratulations on the satisfactory completion of your numerous collegiate studies; and they also unite in hoping that your interest in the welfare and your support of your college will not lessen, that you will often return to replenish your knowledge by means of the improved educational advantages the future has in store, and that your careers may be distinguished by notable benefits to the people and by happiness and prosperity for yourselves.

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LA.

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The Graduate Department and Academic Colleges of the University are located in the new buildings in St. Charles Avenue, opposite Audubon Park.

These departments are well equipped with libraries, museums, extensive laboratories, workshops and scientific apparatus. The facilities for instruction in Engineering are unsurpassed in the South. Tuition in the Academic Colleges is \$85 per session, with small laboratory and other fees. There are more than 175 scholarships in the Academic Colleges open to Louisiana boys.

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The Law Department is temporarily domiciled with the Medical Department. The standard of legal instruction afforded by the University has always been of the highest, and the studies prescribed, as well as in the examinations and other tests exacted of the students, are designed to maintain that standard. The degree of Bachelor of Laws, granted by the University, entitles the holder on whom it is conferred to admission to the bar of this State without examination. The Faculty aim to prepare the students for admission to the bar not only of this State but in any of the Common Law States of the Union. The charge for lectures is \$90 per session, payable in advance at matriculation.

For full information relative to the Medical Department see this circular.

For special circulars address the Deans of the respective departments. For general Register of the University address—

RICHARD K. BRUFF,

Secretary of the University.



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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

Fronting Canal Street, between Villere and Robertson Streets

Dimensions 156 feet by 123 feet depth. The Central Building measures 76 feet front by 88 feet depth, and each wing 40 feet by 123 feet depth. The building occupies 16,328 square feet of the college lot, which contains 62,704 square feet.